

TAMPERE

TAMPERE

GUIDE



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TAMPERE

A HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The vicinity of the city is of very old origin. The scientists consider its age in millions of years and the most parts of Finland are geologically the oldest in Europe. A little to the north of Tampere, in Aitolahti, the oldest rock in the world has been found.

The history of Finlands shows that a steadily resident Finnish population lived about Tampere already in the 6th century. On the Pyynikki ridge and along the shores of Pyhäjärvi-lake there have been pagan sacrifices and not far from the city the remains of an old fortress have been found.

Around the waterfalls of Tampere in very early times the traders of the interior already came to barter. This was due to the excellent waterways, and in due time, although very late, the city was founded. This happened in 1779, during the reign of king Gustaphus III of Sweden.

The first map shows 56 lots, but they had to be divided between 80 applicants and these formed the first population of the city-to-be. A map on the last page indicates how the city has grown since.

The waterfall was from the very beginning the nucleus of Tampere. Several manufacturers tried to exploit its power, but only in 1783 the first real factory, a paper mill was founded. Its premises are now owned by the city.

The biggest factory was founded in 1820 by Finlayson, a Scotchman and it still bears his name. Amongst other pioneer factories, which still exist, the following are of noteworthy: Tampereen Pellavatehdas, a linen mill, founded 1856, a roofing material mill, founded in 1866 and a

The founder of the City, king Gustaphus III of Sweden.





Tampere in the middle of the last century.

foundry, which dates from 1875. Other larger factories are Klingendahl hosiery from 1895, Ruuskanen woollen manufactory from 1896, Lapin-
niemi cotton mill, from 1898 and Tammela ironworks, from 1897. The
more recently founded knitting mills and a flourishing manufacture of
shoes and boots dates back to the beginning of this century. Afterwards
the various undertakings were increased by the co-operatively owned
match-factory of the OTK and the youngest addition to the Tampere
factories is the Government Airplane Works, which was inaugurated
in 1937.

150 factories are now working, but manufacturing works, where more
than 10 workers are employed, were in 1928 about 245. The total output
of factories in Tampere was in the said year calculated to the value of
1.117.089.800 marks and the average salary of workers 14.300 marks per
annum.

The largest industry is the weaving industry, which is followed by the
shoe-industry, ironworks, paper-industry and so forth. Workers employed
by factories number about three fifths of the entire population of roughly
72.000.

Thus the industrial workers have since equal municipal rights had
a great share in governing the city. The City Council consists now of 47
members, of whom 30 are elected by Labour Party adherents, 12 are con-
servatives, 2 liberals, 1 represents the swedish speaking element and 2
are members of the National peoples movement.

The expenditures of the city were in 1937 157.156.634 marks. Amongst
the larger posts of expenditure are the hospitals, about 16.000.000 marks,

(continued on page 24).



Tampere new station is a remarkable building.

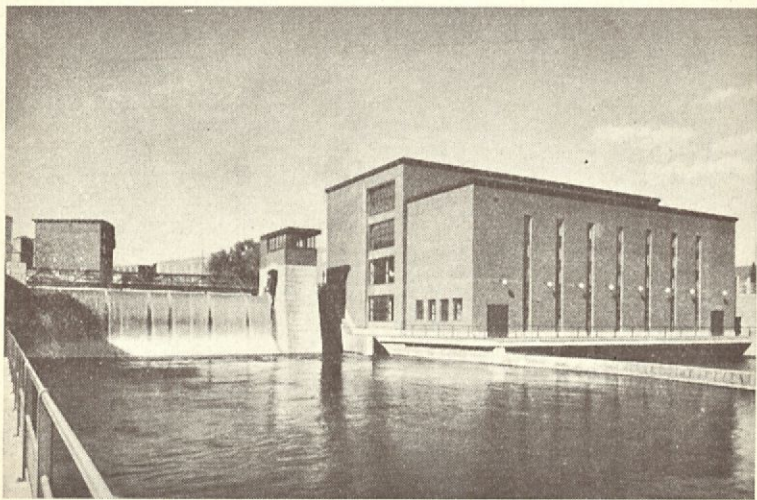
The central parts of the city can be reached through the Hämeenkatu-street which is bordered by several imposing buildings.





Hämeensilta-bridge, adorned by four statues, crosses the Tammerkoski-rapids.

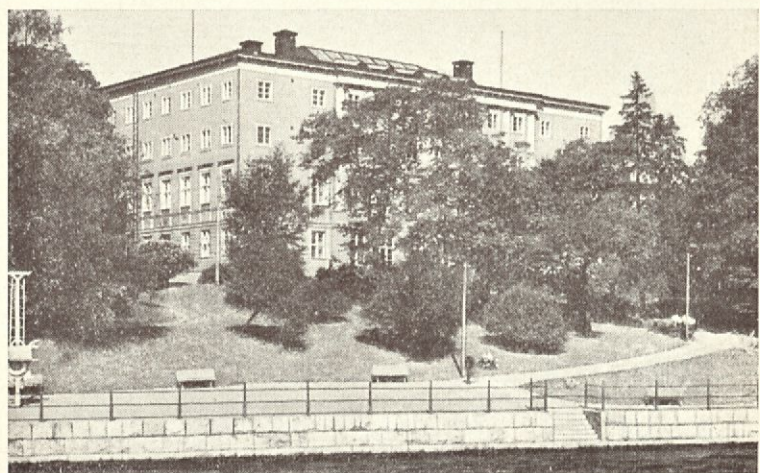
To the north of the bridge is the Municipal Power Plant.





To the right of the bridge by its western end is the Tampere Theatre.

Public Library is close by.





The Central Square with the City Hall.

Walking further along Hämeenkatu-street you reach the Hämeenpuisto-boulevard.

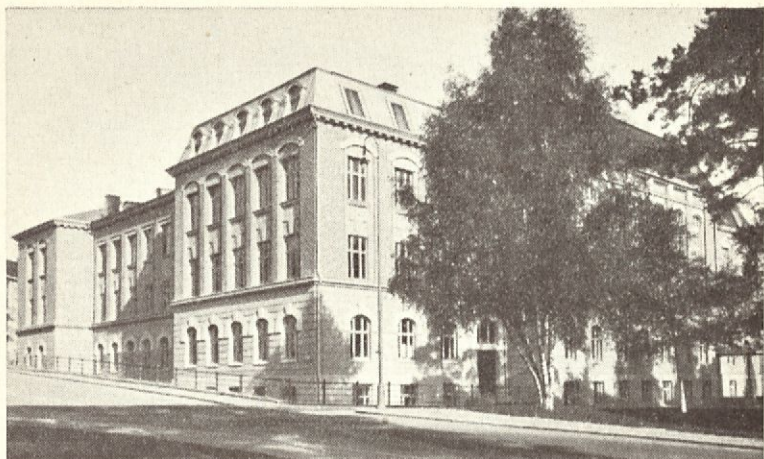




Tampere Labour Party Building is to the left in the next corner.



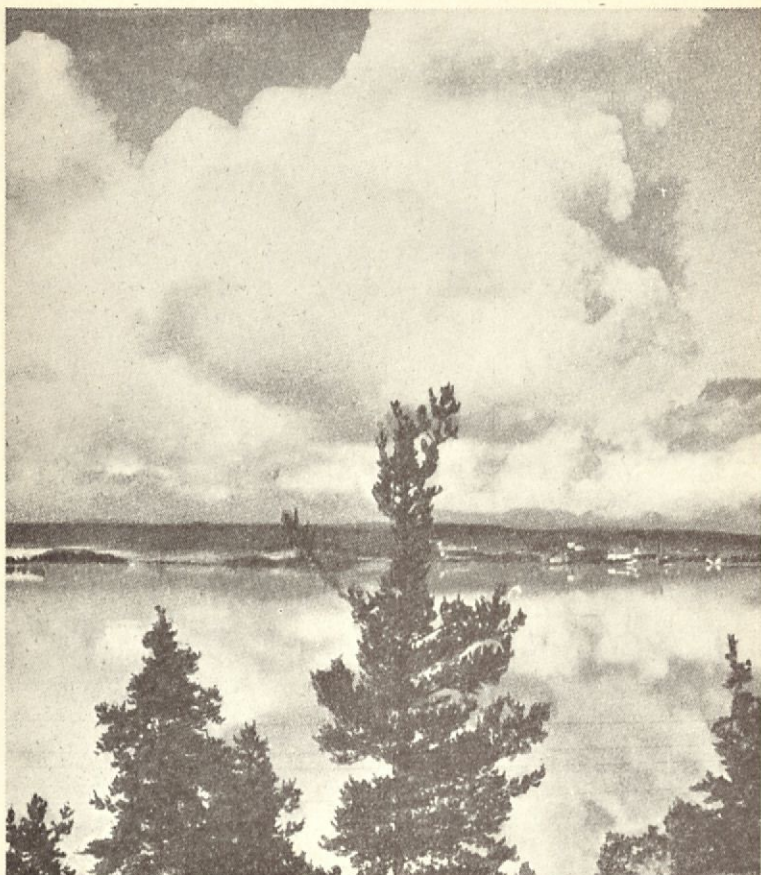
If you turn to the right along Hallituskatu-street, you pass by the sporting grounds.



Turning to the left you pass the Technical College.

After passing some villas you enter the Pyy-
nikki park. Along a road you reach a
sight-seeing tower which gives a good view
of the city.





THE VIEW FROM PYYNIKKI

The best view of the city can be had from the Pyynikki sight-seeing tower. In the north is Näsijärvi-lake, bordered to the left by Ylöjärvi and to the right by Aitolahti and Teisko municipalities. Otava island seems to close the lake to the north, but it continues still behind. On the shore of Näsijärvi are the ports and to the northwest the greater part of the city. To the east is a good view of the city and behind the Kalevankangas-ridge with a State hospital and further behind Messukylä church.

To the south and southwest are the suburbs called Viinikka, Nekala, Härmälä and Rantaperkiö and a little closer Hatanpää peninsula with City Hospitals. Straight to the south is the Pyhäjärvi-lake with islands. The view is restricted to the west, but suburbs of Epilä and Villilä can be seen and the countryside behind them in the direction of Nokia.

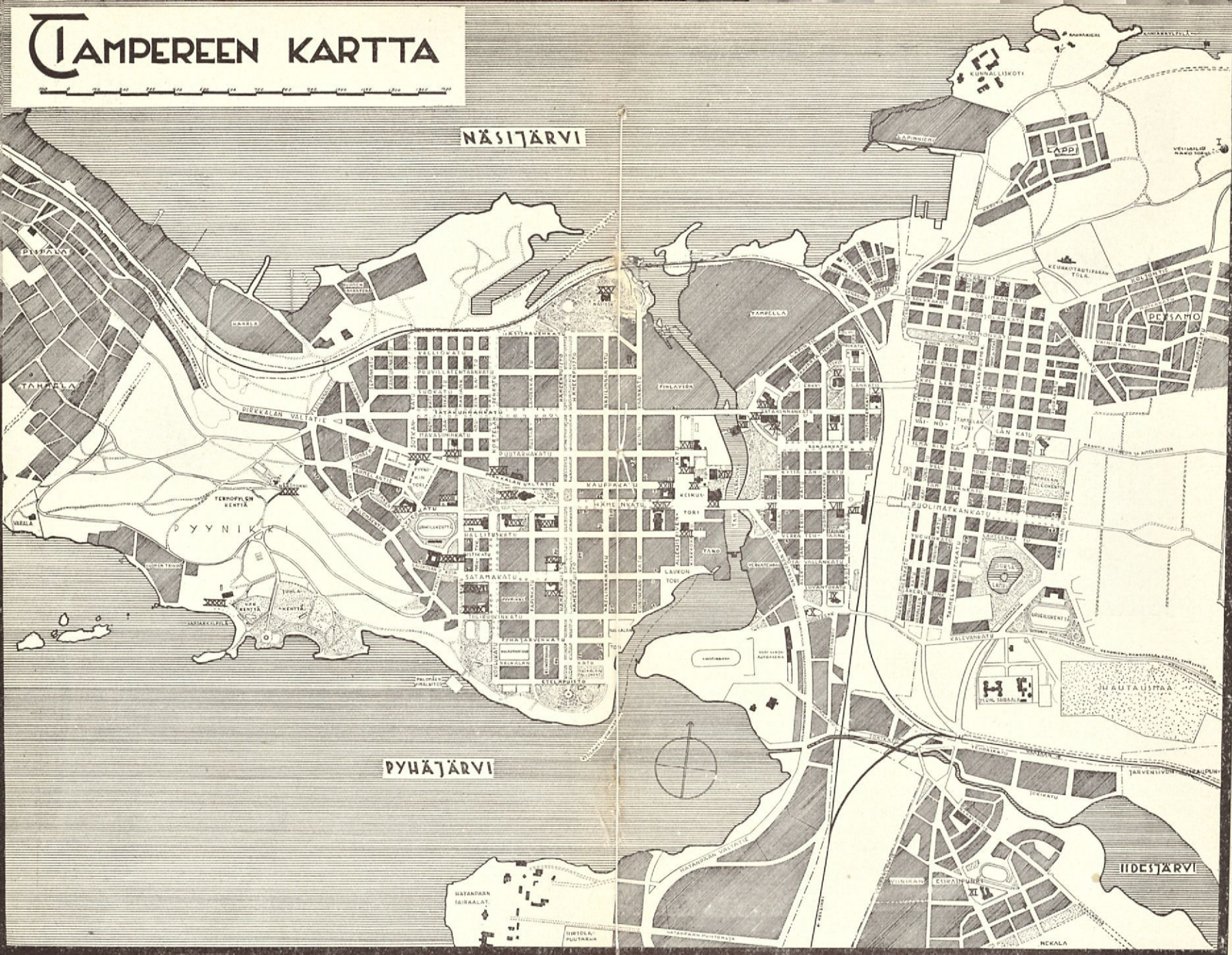


A corner on the Pyhäjärvi-lake shore.

A glimpse from the central parts showing the rapids.

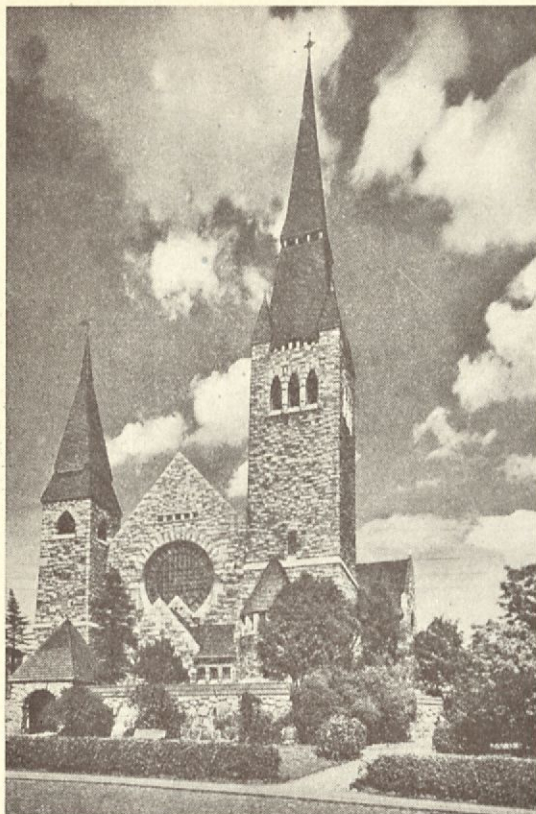


TAMPEREEN KARTTA



I Water-cistern and sight-seeing tower, II Tampere public school, III Huhtimäki girl school, IV Cathedral, V Johannes public school, VI Lyceum, VII Railway Station, VIII Hospiz Emmaus, IX Greek-orthodox church, X Eastern buss-station, XI Viinikka church, XII Post and Telegraph Office, XIII Municipal Electricity Power Station, XIV Grand Hotel Tammer, XV The Commercial School, XVI Fire Station, XVII City Administration Building, XVIII Public Works Department, XIX Library, XX Old Church, XXI Tampere Theatre, XXII Bank of Finland, XXIII City Hall, XXIV Market Hall, XXV Häme Museum, XXVI Girls School, XXVII Alexander Public School, XXVIII Primary Public School, XXIX Alexander church, XXX Lyceum, XXXI Kustaa Hiekkä Collections, XXXII Museum of Arts, XXXIII Maternity Hospital, XXXIV Western buss-station, XXXV Lyceum, XXXVI Lyceum, XXXVII Mixed School, XXXVIII Technical College, XXXIX Household School, XXXX Pyyntikki tower, XXXXI Pyyntikki place and Rosendal restaurant.

POINTS OF INTEREST



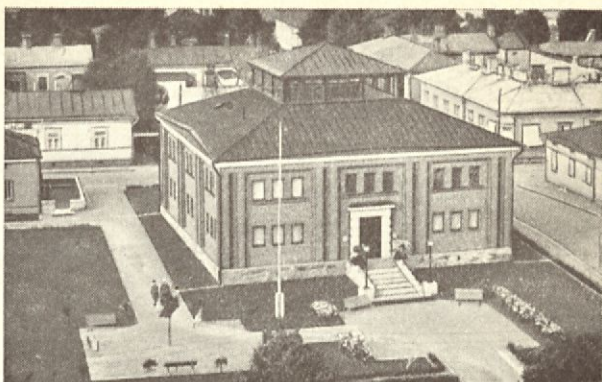
The cathedral.

Amongst the public buildings the most centrally situated is the City Hall. In the building are located the magistrate, the courts and some other offices and the Police station and City Jail. Across the square is the Tampere Theatre House and beside it, to the north the Public Library and the Workers Institute, an institution which is kept by the city and strives to improve the education of the working people by lectures, evening classes and so forth. The City Council meets here too. More northwards is a former papermill, now owned by the city, where several municipal offices are. Across the rapids is the municipal power plant and next to it the administration building. Crossing the bridge eastward you see to the left factory buildings and straight ahead the Fire Station. To the right behind the Electricity administration building is the Grand Hotel Tammer.

Walking further down the Satakunnankatu-street you come to the Tampere Cathedral (built 1907) by architect L. Sonck. Curious mural paintings by Hugo Simberg and Magnus Enckell are noteworthy.

Across the railroad station is the Emmaus Hotel, the largest in the country. Walking along Hämeenkatu you pass on the left the premises of Voima Co-operative and across it the building of Varma Insurance

Tampere
Museum
of Arts.



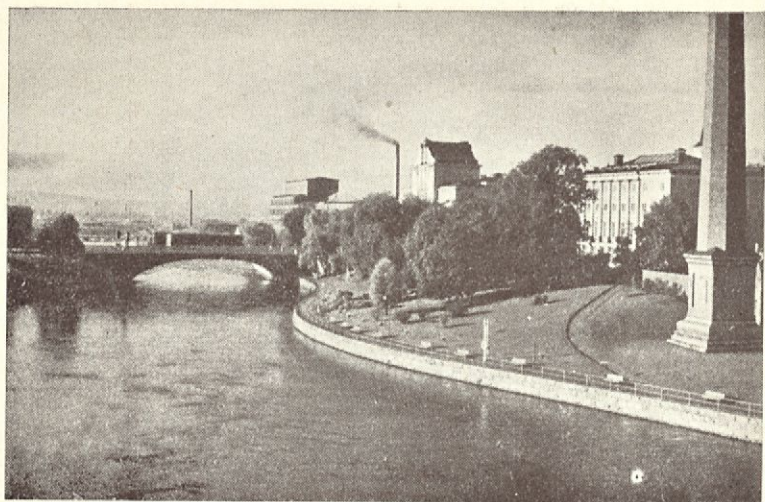
Company. Farther still in the corner of Pellavatehtaankatu-street is the Post and Telegraph Office. Next point of interest is the Hämeensilta-bridge, with four sculptures by Väinö Aaltonen, depicting trade, tax-collecting etc. Then comes the Tampere Theatre and the Central Square (Keskustori).

In the corner of Hämeenpuisto-boulevard and Hallituskatu-street is the Labour Party Building, which has amongst other institutions the Tampere Workers Theatre and the biggest restaurant in town. On the Hämeenpuisto and Pyhäjärvenkatu-street is the Klingendahl knitting mill. Hämeenpuisto-boulevard ends in the South Park, where open air concerts by choirs or bands are given in summer. Bordering the South Park is the Municipal hospital for Infectuous Diseases.

If you leave the Hämeenpuisto-boulevard continuing straight in the direction of Hämeenkatu-street you come to the old cemetery, where some gravestones in English indicate the places where early British pioneers of Finnish industry now rest. They were engaged from Britain by Finlayson.

Hatanpää hospital.





Parks around the rapids.

The park ends in Mariankatu-street and in the corner of this and Lyseo-katu-street is the City Maternity Hospital and to the left the sporting grounds. Walking to the left you come to the Technical College, opposite which you find a home for consumptive poor children. On the Pyyntikintori you see a large municipal apartmenthouse and a boys school.

Tampere Museum of Arts is on the Puutarhakatu-street. In the corner of Mustanlahdenkatu- and Pirkkalan valtatie-streets are the Kustaa Hiekka Collections, remarkable achievement as the pastime of a goldsmith. From Näsilinna-park a good view of Näsijärvi-lake can be had and the park itself is well worth a visit, not to speak of the Häme Museum in it in a former private house of a factory-owner. There are interesting relics of bygone days. In the same building coffee and refreshments can be had. On the south side of the park is a fountain with symbolistic figures.

The City of Tampere has done a great deal to increase building. The city lends about one third of all building costs and the state another third to builders who build on city lots according to certain rules, which guarantee the buildings to be for one or two families only. There are now about 1,000 of such houses in the suburbs, which considering the size of the city is good.

On the Hatanpää peninsula are the most hospitals, such as the surgical and childrens hospital and the insane asylum.

An interesting thing is also the great care which the inhabitants of Tampere give to gardening. The city leases small lots in so called colonial gardens and the leaseholders build small weekend bungalows and take care of their gardens. Such gardens are on the Hatanpää peninsula, in Nekala and Litukka. This kind of municipal enterprise was first introduced in Finland in Tampere.



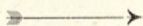
Pyynikki plage.



Kaupinoja water-cistern.

OPEN-AIR RESORTS

Several places in Tampere have been reserved in the interests of outdoor life. In the Viikinsaari-island, to be reached from the Lower Port on the Pyhäjärvi-lake, is a restaurant, plage, dancing on Saturdays and open air theatre. Pyynikki plage is on the southern side of the Pyynikki ridge. Kaupinoja Natural Park is behind the suburbs of Lappi and Pet-samo and there is a swimming plage also. Furthermore the Kaupinoja Natural Park has a water-cistern, which gives a good view of the surroundings. Outing places and plages are situated in other parts of the city too, but they are of lesser interest.



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A NEW TOURIST ROUTE

begins in Tampere and ends in the seacoast town of Vaasa. On this trip the tourist in a short time and with surprisingly little expense can have a good idea of Finnish nature, of country life and of Finnish enterprise.

Tampere is a town of industry and craftsmanship, even if the «white coal» of Tammerkoski-rapids has made the town quite dirtless and smokeless and thus liberated it from the evils usually associated with industrial centres.

Näsijärvi-lake is a piece of the Finnish lake-district at its best. Beautiful groves, sand plages, sinister ridges and smiling valleys abound. Around Näsijärvi has been woven the most beautiful poem about the Finnish countryside, written by Runeberg.

At Virrat the surrounding country becomes more rugged and less fertile. It gives a good idea of what the immense forests in the north of the country must be like. Thus it forms an agreeable change to the smiling south end of the lake system.

Southern Ostrobothnia-province begins soon after Virrat, whereto the voyage can be made in a lake steamer from Tampere, and continued in a motor-buss from Virrat. The tourist sees soon the most fertile districts of Finland, densely populated, roads as straight as the flight of an arrow and a very peculiar people.

At Vaasa the traveler has several interesting things to see. If he is interested in history, there are old ruins from the times when christianity was first brought to Finland and if he is interested in the sea, there is a remarkable chain of islands and small cliffs along the seashore to visit.

Historically the voyage is very interesting. The visitor well acquainted with Finnish history will note several battlefields where Finns have stood against an overwhelming enemy. Such are Alavus, Napue and Lapua in the north.

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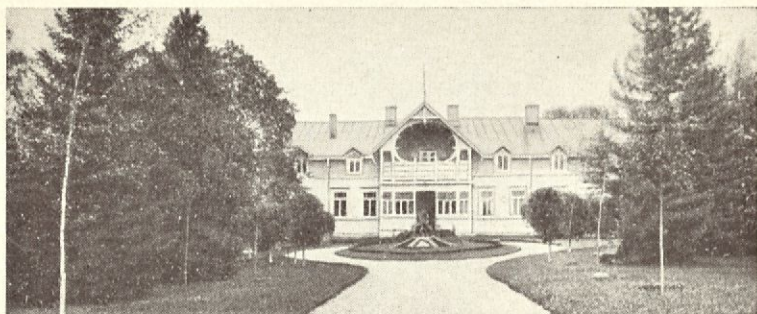
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Liuksiala Manor dates from the early medieval times.



Vehoniemi inn in Kangasala gives a good view over beautiful lake scenery.

THE SURROUNDINGS

To the east from Tampere the tourist sees beautiful lake sceneries and other interesting things. In Kangasala municipality there are two old Manors, Vääksy and Liuksiala, both from the early medieval times. At Liuksiala there is a museum. Following the road from Kangasala southwards the visitor after having passed the beautiful Kaivanto canal, reaches the Vehoniemi inn, where good food, sleeping accomoditions and a good view await.

The next municipality eastwards from Tampere is Messukylä, with a 500 years old, now unused church.

To the west there are industrial centres to visit, such as the village of Pohjois-Pirkkala by Nokia rapids, seat of a rubber factory and pulp mill.

To the south a visit to the Vuoreksenvuori-mountain can be considered. It stands about 300 feet above the level of the nearest lakes and the view is considered to be worth a climb. To the east several small lakes are seen and a good footwalker might enjoy to explore them.



Hospiz Emmaus.

HOTELS

The most prominent hotels in Tampere are:

Hotelli Tammer, Satakunnankatu 13. Phone 5380.

Hospiz Emmaus, Hämeenkatu 1. Phones 4053, 4274, 4253 and 4713.

Hotelli Seurahuone, Hämeenkatu 8. Phones 4974 and 4975.

Hämeenpyörä, Puutarhakatu 11. Phones 3793, 4093 and 3780.

Turistihotelli, Hämeenkatu 5. Phones 2656 and 2103.



The Theatre Restaurant.

C A F É E S AND RESTAURANTS

The best cafés and restaurants are: (cafés only marked thus *)

Asemaravintola, Railroad Station, phone 4603.

Brander ja Kumpp. Oy., Kauppakatu 16, phones 4885 and 4985 *), Hatanpäänvaltiatie 2, phones 3526 and 3194.*)

Liikeväen ravintola, Hämeenkatu 23, phone 2646.

Näsilinnan kahvila, Näsilinna, phone 4185.*)

Pirkka, Hämeenkatu 30, phone 3280.*)

Ravintola Rosendal, Pyynikki, phone 4711.

Tampereen Työväenyhdistys, Hallituskatu 19, phone 3011, Viikinsaari, phone 3455.

Teatteriravintola, Tampere Theatre House, phone 3883.

Tuotanto r.l., Hämeenkatu 26, phone 4215, Pinninkatu 30, phone 4111, Pyynikintori 6, phone 3085.

Voima i.l., Hämeenkatu 10, phone 2982, Lapintie 4, phone 3412, Tammenlanpuistokatu 27, phone 3727.



The large Labour Party House restaurant, which seats 500 people



Grand Hotel Tammer is considered to be the best in town.

Rosendal open-air restaurant.





Kangasala old municipality is worth seeing as a good specimen of well-to-do Finnish countryside.

BUSS ROUTES

The most important buss routes from Tampere are:

Tampere—Jyväskylä.

Tampere—Kuhmoinen—Jämsä.

Tampere—Mouhijärvi—Pori.

Tampere—Vammala—Turku (Åbo).

Tampere—Forssa—Turku (Åbo).

Tampere—Valkeakoski—Hämeenlinna.

Tampere—Pälkäne—Hämeenlinna—Helsinki (Helsingfors).

Tampere—Ikaalinen—Parkano.

Tampere—Viijakkala—Seinäjoki.

Tampere—Parkano—Kauhajoki—Kurikka.

Tampere—Hauho—Koski—Lahti.

Tampere—Pälkäne—Luopioinen.

Tampere—Mutala—Kuru.

Tampere—Orivesi—Ruovesi—Virrat—Killinkoski—Ähtäri.

Tampere—Teisko—Murole—Ruovesi—Keuruu.

Tampere—Teisko—Orivesi—Iängelmäki—Kuhmoinen.

Tampere—Tottijärvi.

Tampere—Vammala.

Tampere—Mouhijärvi—Lavia—Kankaanpää.

Tampere—Ikaalinen—Kankaanpää.

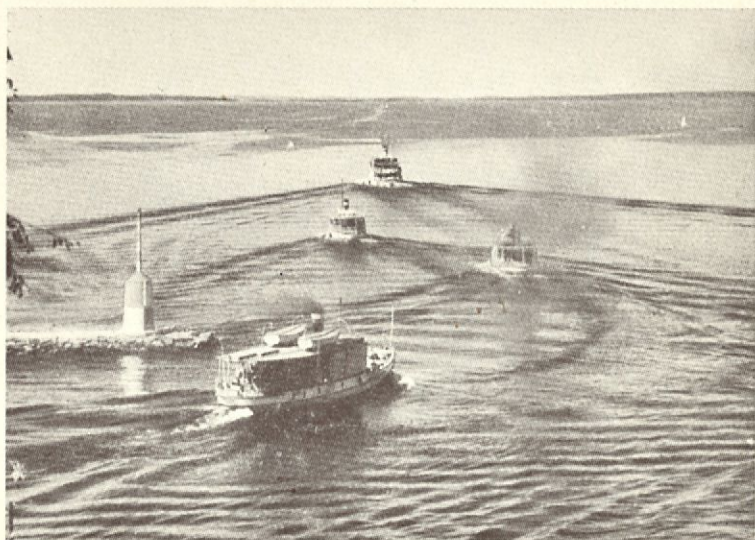
Tampere—Kankaanpää—Merikarvia.

Tampere—Lempäälä—Valkeakoski—Ritvala.

Tampere—Etelä-Pirkkala.

Tampere—Ikaalinen—Juhtimäki.

Tampere—Ylöjärvi—Pengonpohja.



Shipping on the lakes is considerable. The two ports of the city trade in the goods of a large countryside.

SHIPPING

From Tampere the following points can be reached by steamer:

Näsijärvi lake system:

s/s Tarjanne ja s/s Pohjola:

Toikko, Murole, Ruhala, Ruovesi, Pohjaslahti, Visuvesi, Virrat.

s/s Kuru:

Rantala, Länsi-Teisko (Lammi), Toikko, Tokonen, Palthoniemi, Kuru.

s/s Intti:

Teiskola, Pöllölä, Terälahti.

s/s Teisko:

Aunesilta, Kulkkila, Kuusniemi, Viitapohja.

s/s Tervalhti:

Aitoniemi, Tervakivi, Ylä-Paavola, Uskali, Kämmentniemi, Tervalhti.

s/s Aitolahti:

Kiikkinen, Laalahti, Olkahinen (Aitolahti).

s/s Länsi-Teisko:

Tuomisto, Marttila, Antaverkka, Pimeesalmi, Rantavaara, Mutala.

s/s Ylöjärvi:

Kulju, Parmaniemi, Hannu, Intti, Kyrönlahti.

s/s Vankavesi:

Aunesilta, Kulkkila, Kuusniemi, Viitapohja.

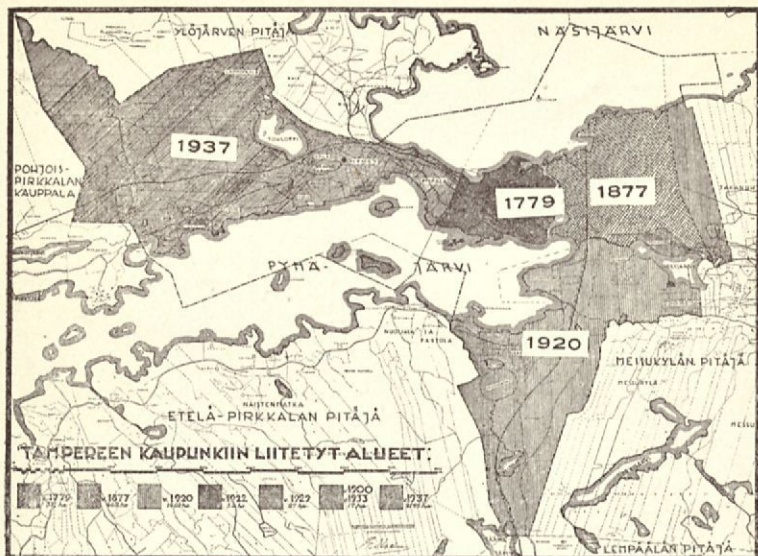
Pyhäjärvi lake system:

s/s Alho:

Sotka, Laukko, Vesilahden kirkko, Kostiala.

s/s Pajulahti:

Sotka, Järvenpää.



A map showing the City's growth.

(Continued from page 3.)

welfare about 12.000.000 marks, child welfare 4.700.000 marks and public education 17.000.000 marks.

Municipal enterprises are the Electricity Power Plants, Water Distribution, Slaughter-house etc.

The social life and the undertakings of various clubs and associations has been considerable. The first school was founded in 1811. The association of the city employees was founded in 1813. The churches have been built: The old church 1824, the Alexander church 1881 and the cathedral 1907.

A preparatory school was founded in 1839 through the initiative of Finlayson. The education of adult workers began in a Sunday School in 1842. The first workers sick fund was founded in 1814. A reading circle started in 1861, the first association of workers in 1866 and the first amateur theatre in 1883.

The first library saw the light of day in 1861. The first public school in its present form appeared in 1872. The first workers choir was heard in 1882. Newspapers date: Tampereen Sanomat (Tampere Announcements, liberal) 1866, Aamulehti (Morning paper, conservative) 1882 and Kansan Lehti (Peoples Paper, labour) 1889. The Tampere Workers Theatre gave its first performance in 1901 and the Tampere Theatre in 1904. The co-operative movement was first introduced in Finland in this city.

The first steamer was seen in 1857.

Tampere has developed very rapidly. It is a city that believes in enterprise and work. But it is also a city of educational work, of parks and interests in art.

